

1830 Year of 'Deep Snow'.

DRAWER 3

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Abraham Lincoln Before 1860

“The Deep Snow”
1830-1831

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

EARLY ODD EXPERIENCES

Two Historical Events Presented
By B. F. Irwin.

He Writes of the Deep Snow and
The Sudden Change.

Experiences Have Not Been Duplicated
And May Not Be in Lives of
Those Now Living.

Pleasant Plains, Aug. 12.—Two events of interest have occurred in this country that I was permitted to see which the present generation of people know very little about. These two happenings will be history for some time to come, and I have been frequently requested to give a sketch of them.

The first is the deep snow of 1830, seventy years ago, and the sudden change in 1836, sixty-four years ago. In an old settlers' speech as published Sturtevant said that on the 26th day of December, 1830, the snow began falling and continued falling for four days. When the storm ceased fully four feet of snow had fallen; but one had to go the timbers to find this depth, as it was mostly in drifts at other places. At the time I saw many drifts from 15 to 20 feet deep and all the wire fences were completely hidden.

I need not attempt to tell the difficulties with which the early settlers were beset. To move very far out of doors was an utter impossibility and as far as hauling wood was concerned, it was entirely out of the question. And those of the settlers who happened to have a supply of wood and breadstuffs were considered by the others to be most fortunate. I remember very well that my father had a good supply of wood, but before it could be gotten at four or five feet of snow had to be removed. When the meal and flour gave out, my father's family subsisted on lye hominy and milk. I recollect the women parched wheat and tried it as a substitute for coffee. It was not a successful substitute and I have never attempted to partake of it since.

Bridges Were Swept Away.

To feed stock was a difficult undertaking. People were forced to remain indoors and exist on whatever could be scraped together. The snow remained on the ground until the 10th of February and I can't remember ever seeing the streams rise as high as when the thaw commenced. Not a bridge on a stream was left, all having been washed away when the water was at its greatest height.

We knew nothing of the storm from the Mississippi, west to the Pacific. This part of the country was inhabited mostly by Indians, and while Missouri was admitted into the Union in 1820, the entire northern portion was inhabited by Indians alone. In 1837 the whites began to settle there. In 1830 there was not a white man living in what is now known as Iowa.

The four foot fall of snow extended from the Mississippi, through Central Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The area covered by the large fall of snow was about fifty miles. No large fall was noted from St. Louis south or Ottawa north, and while we had four foot here there was no snow whatever at Galena. Before his death William Stitt, who was in the south-

ern part of Ohio during the storm, told me that while he had heard of snow in central Ohio there was none in the southern portion.

Killed the Wild Hogs.

In connection with this storm I will say that in those days wherever there was timber there also was to be found wild hogs. I have often been asked how wild hogs got into the country, and there is also a bit of history which says DeSoto brought them here when first he landed in Missouri and Illinois, in the year 1575. In my opinion if it can be found when raccoons and opossums got here it will answer the question as to when and how wild hogs first came. The storm of 1830 finished their existence in this part of the country as they were not to be seen when the trying days were over.

As the present generation never saw a wild hog I will give a description. There are some white and spotted, but those I have seen were generally red, black or blue. They had high shoulders and bristles about six inches long and were narrow across the hips. They had slim bodies, short ears, sharp noses and tusks extending straight out from the upper jaw five or six inches. Once I saw a wild hog throw her head sideways at a dog, piercing his neck clear through, though strange to say, without killing the animal.

Many Deer Were Slain.

In closing this article I will say that previous to the storm deer was very plentiful in this section of the country, but were almost entirely extinct at its conclusion. The supposition is that the wolves killed the majority as they had the advantage of being able to run on the frozen snow. The settlers also killed many deer through being possessed with the same advantage.

The other incident was the great change. In papers I have seen it stated that a great cloud accompanied it. Though on the spot I did not see this cloud and doubt if it was so accompanied.

It was warm and pleasant during the forenoon and rain fell rapidly toward afternoon. The date was Dec. 20, 1836. It was about 1 o'clock, when I noticed in the western sky a dark hazy vapor. The wave, as I saw it, appeared to be about 300 or 400 feet from the ground. It was the most wonderful phenomenon I have ever seen. It approached with a roaring noise and when it struck the rain immediately ceased.

I distinctly saw it approach and then pass where I was standing at a rapid rate. During the time it took to pass the entire neighborhood was in total darkness.

Chickens were Frozen.

When the strange wave came through the air I ran up a nearby hill. To my surprise I found upon reaching the top that the stream of water running there was frozen into solid ice. This, too, regardless of the fact that the condition of the atmosphere before this was ideal. Upon reaching my house I was further surprised to find all the poultry around the yard frozen to the positions they occupied when the wave reached us.

All that afternoon my brother and I spent in chopping the poultry loose from ice in which they were frozen. And on taking them inside, we had to literally chop the ice which had entirely enveloped them. This statement may be smiled at, but I can positively prove the veracity of my every remark. It was one of those freaks of

the elements which occur only at very long intervals. I never expect to see its like again.

B. F. Irwin.



Lincoln Lore

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EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING LINCOLN'S RESIDENCE IN RURAL ILLINOIS



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Lincoln's Springfield Home

This photograph of Lincoln's Springfield, Illinois, home was taken by A. J. Whipple of Boston, Massachusetts, probably during the 1860 presidential campaign. The photograph was copyrighted in the year 1865 by Charles Desilver of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Meserve number 24).

A lightening rod attached to the chimney on the left is plainly visible in this remarkably sharp photograph.

"The Perfect Squelch"

For many years *The Saturday Evening Post* has featured in their weekly issues short articles entitled, "The Perfect Squelch" and the story about "Lincoln and the lightening rod" could easily fit into the above mentioned category.

In 1836 Lincoln became a candidate to succeed himself in the Illinois legislature, and because this was a presidential election year there was some acrimony in the campaign. During his third race for office a public discussion was to be held among the opposing candidates, to take place at the court house at Springfield, and Lincoln among others was invited to speak.

This was Lincoln's first appearance "on the stump" at the county seat. As Lincoln rode into Springfield on horseback with his friends they passed the fine new home of one of the town's leading lawyers, George Farquer. This attorney had recently left the Whig party and upon becoming a Democrat had received from President Jackson the appointment of Register of the Land Office.

As Lincoln rode by the Farquer home he was very much impressed with the novelty of a lightening rod on the fine house and there ensued a discussion of the manner in which it protected the house from being struck by lightning. This was the first lightning rod that Lincoln had ever seen.

Once the court house meeting got underway, and after quite a number of politicians were heard from, it fell to Lincoln to close the discussion. The reports are that he spoke with great ability. Thereupon, Farquer, though not a candidate asked to be allowed to speak for the Democrats in reply to Lincoln. This Jackson appointee was a forceful speaker, and he attacked and ridiculed the young legislator from New Salem. Turning to Lincoln he said, "This young man must be taken down, and I am truly sorry that the task devolves on me. Farquer, then, with an assumption of superiority, ridiculed "the person, dress, and arguments" of Lincoln.

Lincoln stood calm, but from all accounts his countenance indicated his indignation. As soon as Farquer had finished his harangue Lincoln took the stand and among other things said that "the gentleman commenced his speech by saying that 'this young man', alluding to me, 'must be taken down.' I am not so young in years, as I am in the tricks and the trades of a politician, but," said he pointing to Farquer, 'live long or die young, I would rather die now, than, like the gentleman, change my politics, and with the change receive an office worth three thousand dollars a year, and then,' continued he, 'then feel obliged to erect a lightening-rod over my house to protect a guilty conscience from an offended God'.

The Deep Snow 1830-1831

An historical study worthy of someones time and effort could be developed concerning Lincoln and the weather. A scholarly scientific study entitled "Lincoln-Douglas The Weather as Destiny" by William F. Peterson was published in 1943 by Charles C. Thomas of Springfield, Illinois. This book deals with the "environmental forces that affect the life of man" and Lincoln and Douglas were used by the author as case histories.

Practically all of the Lincoln biographers mention "The Deep Snow" that fell on Illinois between Christmas 1830 and January 1831. However, for want of space the details of the very extraordinary phenomenon are not given. Needless to state the deep snow of 1830-1831 has received ample treatment by several Illinois historians. The deep snow was "one of the land-marks of the early settler." It was "his mile-stone from which he counts in dating preceding and succeeding events. He reckons the date of his coming, his marriage, and the births of his children, from it."

This phenomenon is of significance in the study of the life of Lincoln, because of it, he was hidden for months from view. This was the period of Lincoln's life when he was buffeted by fierce environmental forces and enjoyed few creative comforts.

The snow fell all over central Illinois to a depth of fully three feet on a level, and Macon County where Lincoln resided felt the full brunt of the storm. The strong winds of the prairie sometimes caused the snow to drift to a depth of twenty feet. On top of the snow there came a rain, with the temperature so cold that it froze as it fell, forming a crust of ice over the snow. Then on top of the ice there fell a few inches of light snow. One historian stated that it snowed every day for two months. The snow was so deep that in many places stake and rider rail fences disappeared from view. Of course, at this early date no scientific meteorological data was recorded. According to early residents there were weeks when the sun was not visible and then the cloudy sky changed to a clear sky and the wind from the northwest blew with extraordinary ferocity. For about two weeks or more the temperature was not higher than twelve degrees below zero. Perhaps the lowest the temperature went was twenty to twenty-five degrees below zero.

How the Lincolns (Thomas, Sarah, Abraham and John D. Johnston) eked out

an existence in their small log hut eight miles southwest of Decatur can only be imagined. About all the settlers in that locality had to eat was boiled corn, salt pork and pounded meal. Numerous devices were used to reduce the corn into meal fine enough to be baked into bread.

John W. Smith in his "History of Macon County, Illinois, From Its Organization To 1876," Springfield, Illinois, 1876, related an incident in connection with Abraham Lincoln during the winter of the deep snow:

"Late in the winter, Mr. Lincoln and John Hanks, with great difficulty made their way across the Sangamon to a horse mill owned by Robert Smith, five and a half miles southwest of Decatur, for the purpose of getting some corn ground. They found Mr. S. in the field gathering corn. He had succeeded in getting a road opened to the field, and would drive a yoke of oxen, attached to a sled, to the end of the road, lift the sled around, turning the cattle in the direction from which they came, and then, with baskets gather the corn that was exposed above the snow, and carry it and deposit it in the sled. Mr. S. was engaged at this when Mr. Lincoln was asked if he had to labor under such difficulties on his side of the river, 'Yes,' said he, 'we have to do worse than that, for we have used up all of our corn, and now have to go to our neighbors for assistance.'"

With the temperature so low few settlers would venture from their cabins except for firewood and food. The snow came so early in the season that it caught many of the farmers with nearly all of their corn in the fields. In that day it was the practice of farmers to leave the corn on the stalks and to gather it from time to time when needed, but with the deep snow it was difficult to harvest enough to keep their stock from dying. Several men throughout the state who were away from home when the storm began were lost. The remains of hunters, with their horses and dogs, that perished in the snow were found the following spring.

So completely did the snow cover the prairie that all kinds of wild game perished. Deer, quail, prairie chickens and turkey were almost exterminated. The deep ice covered snow was particularly hazardous for the deer, who ran by a succession of leaps and the faster they ran the greater would be the force with which their feet struck the crust. Often when pursued by wolves or dogs they would break through the ice and would be caught and killed in the snow. Of the wild animals the wolves had the best chance of survival because they did not break through the ice crust in the pursuit of the deer. Never again was deer plentiful in Illinois after the deep snow.

The deep snow of 1830-1831 was not the first one according to an Indian tradition. Early white settlers in Illinois often found large quantities of buffalo bones located on the higher elevations of prairie land. The explanation for this, according to Indian tradition, was a deep snow about the year 1800. The buffalo herds naturally sought the higher ground where the snow was thinnest and there they perished from cold and hunger. Other Indian legends tell of a deep snow that occurred from fifty to seventy-five years before the settlement of the white man.

But how did Lincoln cope with this environmental force? According to John Hanks who made a statement for William H. Herndon who was collecting information for a biography of the sixteenth president, "Abraham during the winter of 1830-1831 walked three miles and made a thousand rails for Major Warnick." There are some discrepancies in this statement. Perhaps Lincoln split the rails for the farm on which he resided but he did not cross the Sangamon to work for Warnick, as that pioneer farmer did not purchase the farm in question until 1833.

Perhaps Lincoln did cross the Sangamon River occasionally and in February 1831 he is reported to have broken through the ice and gotten his feet wet. Tradition relates that he froze his feet and that Mrs. Warnick put them in the snow to take out the frostbite and then rubbed them "with grease, perhaps 'rabit ile'."

In the spring with the thaw melting the immense amount of snow, the rivers and streams were very high, and it was almost as difficult to get from place to place as it was during the winter. T. G. Onstot said that "the waters raised till they measured higher than they ever had before or since the days of Noah's flood."

The hard winter of 1830-1831 must have caused con-

siderable discontent in the Lincoln cabin. Thomas wanted to return to Indiana and Abraham, John D. Johnston and John Hanks would soon be making their way by canoe down the river from Decatur to old Sangamon Town (seven miles northwest of Springfield) to build a flatboard for Denton Offutt. By April 18th, Lincoln was on his second journey to New Orleans.

Every person in Illinois who was born before the winter of the deep snow was called a "Snow Bird." At old settlers' meetings members were given snow bird badges and T. G. Onstot who wrote "Pioneers of Menard and Mason Counties", 1902, stated that he prized his badge so highly that he "would not trade it for a hundred wild turkeys running at large in Oregon."

Was Lincoln ever called a "Snow Bird" by his contemporaries? If so, such an appellation has not come to the notice of his biographers.

Meteoric Shower 1833

When Lincoln was residing in New Salem, Illinois, he probably witnessed a meteoric shower on the night of November 13, 1833. In Lawrence B. Stringer's "History of Logan County, Illinois," Chicago, Illinois, 1911, this phenomenon is described as follows: "From midnight until daylight, there was a blaze of meteors, as thick as snow-flakes and apparently everything was on fire. Some thought the end of the world had come and many got together and held prayer meetings."

Stringer's "History of Logan County, Illinois" also contains a statement by Robert Cass, one of the pioneers who witnessed the spectacle: "Rising early as was my custom, I had proceeded but a little way from the house, when I discovered all the stars apparently in motion, shooting here and there, with a brilliancy that lit up the heavens and earth. This continued until the sun rose."

The *Sangamo Journal* of November 16, 1833, carried the following comment on the phenomenon: "At three o'clock a.m. the whole atmosphere was lit up by what appeared to be the falling of myriads of meteors or shooting stars. At times the appearance was not inaptly compared to the falling of a shower of fire. The air was entirely calm and free from clouds. The scene presented was one of extraordinary sublimity and excited intense admiration in all who beheld it."

Practically nothing is known of Lincoln activities during the month of November, 1833, (he did witness a deed with Bowling Green given by Silas Watkins to Charles Bell on November 29) but one can surmise that he did watch the meteoric shower, which must have been the chief topic of discussion in his village for several days following the event.

High Water 1835

The greatest rainfall that occurred in Illinois (meteorological records were not recorded until 1875) was in the year 1835. As no meteorological records are available there is no way to estimate the number of inches of rainfall except by the reports of high water in the rivers and creeks. John W. Smith in his "History of Macon County, Illinois" (1876) stated that "the Sangamon is said to have been higher than at the breaking up of the deep snow in the spring of 1831, or at any time since." The rains began in the early spring and continued throughout the early summer. Very few crops were harvested in some localities and hogs were fattened upon mast, and those that were not slaughtered for food subsisted upon acorns in the winter. Cattle wintered upon the buds of trees which were cut down for their food.

In early July of 1835 there were a great many hard rains and thunderstorms that were unexcelled for their severity. On August 17, 1835 Matthew S. Marsh who lived near New Salem wrote: "On the night of the 17th of August a tornado passed over this place, laid the fences flat, rooted up the trees, blew down corn and done other damage. The next morn by daylight as I was putting up my fence, two great wolves walked along unconcerned within 50 yards of me."

In 1835 the Illinois prairies were then undrained and in some parts of the state during the summer they resembled large lakes. The land was unimproved in those days and as there were no drains to carry the water off rapidly the rivers remained flooded a longer period than they do at the present time. Perhaps it was

extreme conditions such as these that had caused many people to believe that steamboat traffic up the Sangamon was feasible. Undoubtedly the Sangamon would have been easy to navigate in the spring of 1831 and during the summer months of 1835. However, when Captain Vincent A. Bogue attempted to revolutionize the freight business on the Sangamon River in the early spring of 1832 the results were not encouraging. While the *Talisman* with the aid of two pilots, Abraham Lincoln and J. Rowan Herndon, did move up the Sangamon, passed New Salem and Sangamo Town to Portland Landing, there was considerable apprehension that the steamboat would not be able to make the return trip due to receding water.

After a week at Portland Landing Captain Bogue was compelled to back out the steamboat (the channel was too narrow to negotiate a turn) in great haste the entire distance. Except during floods the Sangamon River was not navigable in a practical sense and no other enterprising river boat captain ever attempted to duplicate the voyage of Vincent A. Bogue.

The Sudden Change December 20, 1836

The sudden change in temperature that occurred in Illinois on December 20, 1836 has been recorded in many local state histories. It has been estimated that the cold wave, coming from the northwest, traveled a distance of three hundred miles in eight and one half hours, or about thirty-five miles an hour. However, others expressed the opinion that the cold wave traveled at least seventy miles an hour.

The morning of December 20th was so warm that it is believed that a thermometer would have indicated forty degrees above zero, possibly higher. A pioneer by the name of Preston Breckinridge gave John Carroll Power a detailed account of the phenomenon when he was compiling information for his book, "History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County, Illinois": "He had just taken his dinner, and was sitting near a window, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, in view of a pool of water, ten or twelve inches deep. He heard a terrific roaring sound. Suddenly the rain ceased, and it became quite dark. The first touch of the blast scooped all the water out of the pool. Some of it returned, but in a moment it was blown out again, and scattered in frost and ice, leaving the pool empty, and the bottom frozen dry. He said it had been raining slowly all the fore part of the day, and so warm that he thinks a thermometer would have stood as high as forty degrees above zero . . . and that the first touch of the tempest would have brought it down to zero in a second of time."

T. G. Onstot in his book, "Pioneers of Menard and Mason Counties" erroneously stated that the "cold day" was in December, 1837. Onstot also made the unbelievable remark that "The mercury fell 100 degrees in less than five minutes." Perhaps the mercury (if there had been a thermometer) did fall to 20 degrees below zero

"LINCOLN NEVER SAID THAT"

Editor's Note: Nearly every week since 1949 several letters are addressed to the Lincoln National Life Foundation inquiring about the authenticity of the "You Cannot . . ." axioms attributed to Abraham Lincoln. In *Lincoln Lore*, Number 1085, January 23, 1950, "Axioms Credited to Lincoln, Unauthentic", the editor of the bulletin attempted to settle once and for all the fact that Lincoln was not the author of the ten point quotation. However, the brand "spurious" has not checked the growing interest in the axioms.

In order that attention may again be focused on the spurious claim of authorship the above mentioned *Lincoln Lore* is reprinted. However, since this issue of *Lincoln Lore* was published in 1950, it has been discovered that the Rev. William J. H. Boetcker of Erie, Pennsylvania wrote the axioms and that they were first published by him in 1916. He also used them in other pamphlets in 1917, 1938 and 1945. In 1942 the ten axioms were published by the Committee for Constitutional Government with the credit line "Inspiration of Wm. J. H. Boetcker" with an authentic quotation of Abraham Lincoln on the other side of the sheet entitled "Lincoln on Limitation." When a later edition of the leaflet was printed by the committee they left off the name of Boetcker. This and subsequent editions were then published which lead readers to assume that the words of both sides of the sheet were the words of Lincoln.

The arresting title of this editor's note "Lincoln Never Said That" is borrowed from Albert A. Woldman's article that appeared in *Harper's Magazine* for May 1950. Woldman wrote, "There was no reason for Lincoln to say any of these things . . . the words do not ring true . . . They were made to order for present day consumption."

In order that this bulletin may do something more than call attention to the error in authorship made inadvertently, we are submitting in bold type, under each of the axioms prepared by the Committee for Constitutional Government, genuine statements of Abraham Lincoln properly authenticated which do at least carry the sentiments expressed by the widely circulated axioms.

The reprint of a portion of *Lincoln Lore*, Number 1085, January 23, 1950, "Axioms Credited to Lincoln, Unauthentic" follows:

1. You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift.

"Property is the fruit of labor—is desirable—is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich, shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise."

Washington, March 21, 1864

2. You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong.

"We proposed to give all a chance; and we expected the weak to grow stronger, the ignor-

which would have been a drop of 60 degrees in a period of five minutes.

There are many fantastic stories about wagon wheels frozen solid in mud, duck with feet frozen in ice which moments earlier had been water, and of horsemen frozen to their saddles. There are also tragic stories about men who lost their lives from the extreme cold and suffered bankruptcy as a result of the loss of their livestock.

On the day of the sudden change Lincoln was in Vandalia, Illinois, in the State House, serving as a Whig legislator. On this day, on Lincoln's motion, a bill for the establishment of a new county to be formed out of Sangamon, was referred to a select committee composed of Wilson of Sangamon, Richardson of Schuyler and himself. Apparently the sudden change of temperature on December 20, 1836, caused Lincoln no discomfort.

ant, wiser; and all hetter, and happier together."

Fragment, (July 1, 1854?)

"Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights."

Washington, Message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1861

3. You cannot help small men by tearing down big men.

"Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another; hut let him labor diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

Washington, March 21, 1864

"There is no permanent class of hired laborers amongst us . . . The hired laborer of yesterday, labors on his own account to-day; and will hire others to labor for him tomorrow."

Cincinnati, Fragment, (Sept. 17, 1859?)

4. You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich.

"It is best for all to leave each man free to acquire property as fast as he can. Some will get wealthy. I don't believe in a law to prevent a man from getting rich; it would do more harm than good. So while we do not propose any war upon capital, we do wish to allow the humblest man an equal chance to get rich with everybody else."

New Haven, Conn., March 6, 1860

"Men who are industrious, and sober, and honest in the pursuit of their own interests should after a while accumulate capital, and after that should be allowed to enjoy it in peace."

Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1859

5. You cannot lift the wage-earner by pulling down the wage-payer.

"If they (industrious, sober and honest men) should choose when they have accumulated it (capital) to use it to save themselves from actual labor and hire other people to labor for them is right."

Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1859

6. You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than your income.

"No country can sustain, in idleness, more than a small percentage of its numbers."

Milwaukee, Sept. 30, 1859

"Universal idleness would speedily result in universal ruin."

Springfield, Dec. 1, 1847

"You do not work much, merely because it does not seem to you that you could get much for it. This habit of uselessly wasting time, is the whole difficulty."

Letter to John D. Johnston, Dec. 24, 1848

7. You cannot further the brotherhood of man by inciting class hatred.

"Let us discard all this quibbling about this man and the other man—this race and that race and the other race being inferior . . . and unite as one people throughout this land."

Chicago, July 10, 1858

8. You cannot establish sound security on borrowed money.

"An individual who undertakes to live by borrowing soon finds his original means devoured by interest and next, no one left to borrow from—so must it be with a government."

Whig Circular, March 4, 1843

9. You cannot build character and courage by taking away a man's initiative and independence.

"That each of you may have through this free government which we have enjoyed, an open field and a fair chance for your industry, enterprise and intelligence."

Washington, Aug. 22, 1864

"We must inquire what it is that has given us so much prosperity . . . This cause is that every man can make himself."

Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 27, 1856

10. You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves.

"The legitimate object of government is 'to do for the people what needs to be done, but which they can not, by individual effort, do at all, or do so well, for themselves.'"

Fragment, (July 1, 1854?)

CUMULATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY—1961

Selections approved by a Bibliography Committee consisting of the following members: Arnold Gates, 289 New Hyde Park Road, Garden City, N. Y.; Carl Haverlin, 2 Masterson Road, Bronxville, N. Y.; E. B. Long, 708 North Kenilworth Ave., Oak Park, Ill.; Richard P. Lufkin, 45 Milk Street, Boston, 9, Mass.; Wayne C. Temple, Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn.; Ralph G. Newman, 18 East Chestnut Street, Chicago 11, Ill.; William H. Townsend, 310 First National Bank Bldg., Lexington 3, Ky.; and Clyde C. Walton, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill.

New items available for consideration may be sent to the above addresses or to the Lincoln National Life Foundation.

SCRIPPS, JOHN LOCKE

1961-26

Life of/Abraham Lincoln/by/John Locke Scripps/
Edited/with Introduction and Notes by/Roy P. Basler
and Lloyd A. Dunlap/(Lincoln profile)/Indiana Univer-
sity Press/Bloomington.

Book, boards and cloth, 5½" x 8¼", 192 pp., n. i., price \$7.95.

DONALD, DAVID

1961-27

Lincoln/Reconsidered/by/David Donald/Essays on the
Civil War Era/(device)/Vintage Books/A Division of
Random House/New York.

Book, paperback, 4½" x 7¼", xi p., 250 pp., xxii p. First Vintage
Edition, January, 1961. Price \$1.25.

NATHAN, ADELE GUTMAN

1961-28

Lincoln's America/by/Adele Gutman Nathan/Sketch
of covered wagon enroute)/Publishers Grosset & Dun-
lap New York.

Book, boards, 8¾" x 10", 93 pp., illus., price \$2.50. Juvenile.

MEARNS, DAVID CHAMBERS

1961-29

Largely/Lincoln/by/David Chambers Mearns/Introduc-
tion by/Earl Schenck Miers/St. Martin's Press/New York.

Book, cloth & boards, 6¼" x 9½", xi p., 227 pp., Price \$6.00.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (WASHINGTON, D.C.)

1961-30

A Commemoration of/Lincoln's Worship/at St. John's
Church/on February 24, 1861/This Service reproduces
and honors the first act of President-Elect Abraham
Lincoln/upon his arrival in Washington, one hundred
years ago, for his First Inauguration/The Church of
the Presidents/Morning Prayer, February 26, 1961,
Eleven o'clock.

Pamphlet, paper, 9" x 6", (8) pp., illus.

BLOCH AND COMPANY

1961-31

News of This Week/100 Years Ago/1861/New York
Tribune, Friday, February 15, 1861/(Caption title).

Folder, paper, 5½" x 8½", (4) pp. Reprint of newspaper articles
of Lincoln, the President Elect leaving Springfield and his trip
enroute. Published by Bloch and Company, Ten Ten Euclid Building,
Cleveland 15, Ohio.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

1961-32

Lincoln Memorial University Press/Summer 1961/
Vol. 63, No. 2/Lincoln Herald/A Magazine devoted to
historical/research in the field of Lincolniana and/the
Civil War, and to the promotion/of Lincoln Ideals in
American/Education.

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 7" x 10", 53-108 pp., illus.

TEMPLE, WAYNE C.

1961-33

Loafing with Lincoln/by/Wayne C. Temple/(Caption
title).

Pamphlet, paper, 7" x 10", 8 pp., illus. Reprint from Lincoln Herald,
Summer, 1961. Limited to 250 copies.

FRANK, JOHN P.

1961-34

John P. Frank/Lincoln as a Lawyer/(gavel)/University
of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1961.

Book, cloth, 6¼" x 9¼", x p., 190 pp., price \$4.75.

HOLLAND, JOSIAH GILBERT

1961-35

J. G. Holland's/Life of/Abraham Lincoln/Paperback
Library, Inc./New York.

Book, paperback, 4" x 7", 447 pp. Gold Edition, Paperback Library
GB-109. Price 75c.

MONTGOMERY, J. WILLARD

1961-36

Resuscitation/of/President Lincoln/J. Willard Mont-
gomery, M.D., El Paso, Texas/(Caption title).

Folder, paper, 8½" x 11", 76-78 pp. Reprinted from the Journal of
the American Medical Association, April 8, 1961, Vol. 176, pp. 76-78
pp. Copyright 1961 by American Medical Association.

SANG, PHILIP D.

1961-37

Letters of/Mary Todd Lincoln/Owned by/Mr. and Mrs.
Philip D. Sang/This brochure distributed/on the occasion
of the presentation of/"Mary Todd Lincoln—Tragic Por-
trait"/By James Thomas Hickey/. . . /For the wives of
the officers and members/of the Board of Directors/of
the International Association/of Ice Cream Manufacturers/
Thursday, October 26, 1961/ Washington, D. C./(Cover
title).

Pamphlet, paper, 6" x 9", (27) pp. Reprinted from the Journal of
the Rutgers University Library, Vol. XXIV, Number 2, April 1961.

SEGAL, CHARLES M.

1961-38

Conversations/with Lincoln/Compiled, Edited and An-
notated/by Charles M. Segal/(device)/G. P. Putnam's
Sons/New York.

Book, cloth, 5½" x 8½", 448 pp., fr., price \$6.75.

THOMAS, BENJAMIN P.

1961-39

Lincoln's/New Salem/By Benjamin P. Thomas/Draw-
ings by Romaine Proctor/(new and revised edition)/(de-
vice)/Americana House/Chicago: MCMLXI.

Book stiff boards, 5¼" x 7¾", xiv p., 166 pp., v p., price \$2.95.

THOMAS, BENJAMIN P.

1961-39a

Same as above.

Paperbound edition, price \$1.00.

TIPPLE, JOHN

1961-40

A. Lincoln/Jefferson Davis/The House Divided/by/John
Tipple/Los Angeles State College of Arts and Sciences/
Howard Allen, Incorporated(device)/Cleveland.

Book, cloth, 8¾" x 5¾", 186 pp. Howard Allen, Inc., Publishers, P. O.
Box No. 1810, Cleveland 6, Ohio, price \$3.25.

TIPPLE, JOHN

1961-40a

Same as above.

Paperbound edition, price \$1.95.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

1961-41

Lincoln Memorial University Press/Fall 1961*Vol. 63. No.
3/Lincoln Herald/A Magazine devoted to historical/re-
search in the field of Lincolniana and/the Civil War, and
to the promotion/of Lincoln Ideals in American/Educa-
tion.

Pamphlet, flexible board, 7" x 10", 111-172 pp., illus.

TURNER, JUSTIN G.

1961-42

Lincoln and the Lost Ledger/Edited by Justin G. Turner.

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 7" x 10", 111-118 pp., illus. Reprint from
Lincoln Herald, Fall, 1961.

YAMANUSHI, TOSHIKO

1961-43

Kodomo no Denko Monogatari/Lincoln/(Biographical
Tales for Children—Lincoln)/by Toshiko Yamanushi/
Published January, 1961, 2nd printing by Poplar-sha,
Tokyo.

Book, boards & cloth, 6" x 8½", 177 pp., illus. Printed in the Japanese
language.

LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE FOUNDATION

1961-44

Lincoln Lore/Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life
Foundation/Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor/Published
each month by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Com-
pany, Fort Wayne/Indiana/Number 1475, January 1961
—Number 1480, June, 1961.

Folder, paper, 8½" x 11", 4 pp., illus. Number 1475. Schuyler Col-
fax—Lincoln Lecturer . . . ; 1476, Thomas Lincoln's Corner Cup-
boards . . . ; 1477, Chronicle Junior . . . ; 1478, "Within the
last 12 hours this city has been the scene of the most terrible
tragedies . . ." ; 1479, The Bleakley & Montgomery Ledgers; 1480,
Oliver P. Morton, Lincoln's Irritating Goad. . .

1830 Year of "Deep Snow."

Drawer 3

Adult - New Salem

